THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XL[illegible] SATURDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2291.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of CAWASJEE BURJORJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee merchant, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to COOVERBOYE, widow and executrix therein named, reserving the rights of the other executors to come in and prove the same if they may be desirous so to do, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 18th November, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS.

જાહેર • ખબર

મરનાર • પારશી • કાવશજી • બરજોરજી • શ્રી • મુમબઈનો • રેહેવાશી • તથા • વેપારી • હતો • તેનાં • છેલા • વીલ • અથવા • વશીઅતનાં [illegible] • અખતીઆર • લેવા • શારુ • શ્રી • મુમબઈની • જુડીકેટરની • શુપરીમ • કોરટમાં • વીનમો • કેરવેલી • વકીલાતનાં • તથા • વીઠવા • કુવરબાઈએ • અરજ • કીધી છે • જે • મજકુર • મરેલ • [illegible] • વીલનાં • વકીલોને [illegible] • તે • જો • મરજી • હોએ તો • આવીને • પોતે • એજ • પરમાંણે • નકીઆત • પણ • પાકુ • કરે — એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જે કોઈ • કેહેનાં • બાબશતા • હોએ • તેનાંઓને • જાહેર • થાએ • તારીખ ૧૮ • મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૩૩

જે — પી — લારકીનશ • વકીલ •

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION [illegible] been made to the Supreme C[illegible] at Bombay, that Probate [illegible] and Testament of TARRA[illegible]ALLA, late of Bombay, Ma[illegible]edan woman, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to THUCKER LUCKMIDASS VALLJEE, and JAVAIR, woman, the executor and executrix therein named, all persons concerned [illegible] hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this [illegible] day of November, 1833.

DAN. BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONERS.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • દીઆથી • આપીએ છે • શ્રી • મુમબઈ [illegible]લી • મુશલમાંનીન • મરનાર • તારા • નાતુક • શાવાનાં • છેલા • વીલ • અથવા • વશીઅતનાંમાંનો • અખતીઆર • લેવા • શારુ • શ્રી • મુમબઈની • જુડીકેટરની • શુપરીમ • કોરટમાં • ઠકર • લખમીદાશ • વાલજી • તથા • જેવર • ઓરત • એ • બંધે • જણાઓ • નાં • વીલમાં • નામ • લખી • વકીલ • તથા • વકીલાંતણ • ઠેરવેઆં છે • તેઓએ • અરજ • કીધી છે • જે • કહ્યુંને • મલે — એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જે કોઈ • એનાં • બાબશતા • હોએ • તેનાંઓને • જાહેર • થાએ — તા • ૧૮ • મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૩૩

ડાની • અલ • બુઉડીન • શમીથ
અરજ • કરનારાઓનો • વકીલ •

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last Will and Testament of EDWARD JOHN STRACEY, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to ROBERT ARNOLD HUGHES, an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the said United Company on the same Establishment, and to JOHN RUSSELL, a Lieutenant in the military service of the said United Company on the same Establishment, the Executors named in his said will, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1833.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETRS.

[illegible]WELLERY.—[illegible] [illegible]MANJEE, AND [illegible] per Ship *Mar*[illegible] [illegible]t elegant selec- [illegible] from one of the [illegible] moderately priced [illegible]parture of per ship.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND Co.—A Double Barrelled Gun by Joseph Manton, with safety guard and Tumblers, two extra Main Springs, two ditto Rods, four ditto Nippers, two ditto Tumbler buttons, two ditto side screws, one shot-belt and pouch, one strap with several ditto to ditto, one patent Hog skin powder flask, extra spring for ditto, one Copper cap changer, one cleaning Rod complete, two turn screws, one Lock vice, 500 best Copper caps, one wadding punch, one hair Brush for Lock, one wire ditto, one flint case. The extra articles and case are of the best and most complete.

Bombay, 22d November, 1833.

THIS day, the 23d inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO. will sell by Public auction, without reserve, in a Godown in Apollo Street, a large Assortment of Earthenware, consisting of Soup and Dessert Plates, Dishes of sizes, wash-hand Basons, Ewers, Butter Tubs, Sugar Boxes, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Muffin plates, &c. &c. &c.

ON Monday next, (sale to commence at 11 A. M.) the 25th inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of Capt HOUGHTON, I. N. comprising handsome Tables, Couches, Chairs, Wall-shades, a Lustre, Wardrobes, Cot and Bedding, Dressing Tables, a handsome full toned Cabinet Piano Forte by "Wornum," a choice collection of Books, a Carriage and Horses, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

GLASSWARE, &c.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, upon the premises lately built by Dadabhoy Pestonjee, opposite to St. Thomas's Church, an Invoice of Glassware consisting of 6 to 12 Light Lustres, with engraved shades, Dressing and Looking Glasses, Glass bottomed lamps, Liquor Frames, cut wine and claret glasses, liqueur do. Champaigne Glasses, plain and cut tumblers, pictures, also some very handsome blue Dinner setts, Tea do. &c. &c. A variety of piece goods, chintzes, long cloths, curtain gauze, &c. &c. A few rich pictures just imported per Ship *Marquis of Hastings.* Further information may be had on application to Messrs. JEHANGHEER and MANOCKJEE.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1833.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE ROOM.

IT is with great satisfaction we have at length in our power to announce to subscribers and others who may feel disposed to patronize the undertaking, that the apartment adjoining our premises appropriated for an Exchange Room as heretofore advertized, will be open for the reception of merchants both Native and European, and Commanders of Ships, and others, being subscribers, from Monday next 25th instant.

BECK AND Co.

Forbes Street, 23d November, 1833.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c. BECK & CO.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Port........at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon......at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,		9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 23d Nov. 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE," of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. GILMORE and Co. are Secretaries for the Office in Calcutta.

McGREGOR EDMOND, and CO.

Bombay, 24th November, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "ALLIANCE INSURANCE OFFICE," of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, or London.

McGREGOR, EDMOND and CO.

Messrs. Shedden & Co. *Secys. in Calcutta.*
" Russell & Co., *Agents Canton.*
" Cockerell & Co., *Do. London.*

Bombay, 24th November, 1833.

MESSRS. CAWASJEE AND PESTONJEE, beg most respectfully to inform the public and their customers in general, that they have received per latest arrivals from England, the following articles of the best quality, which they can recommend with confidence, to their constituents, viz:—

Prime York Hams, Berkley and double Gloucester Cheeses; Saddlery from the first makers, consisting of Phaeton, Buggy, and Stanhope Harness, Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete, Whips of various sorts, Horse clothing, Rollers, Heads and Reins, Stable Collars; Seidletz, in Tin Cannisters; Tin Cash-Boxes; Perfumery from the first Houses in London; Fishing Tackle (well worthy the attention of Anglers) complete; Cricket Bats and Balls, fresh Chocco-late and Cocoa, Pearl Barley, Scotch Groats and Oatmeal, Gunpowder from Pigou and Wilkes; Confectionary from Lozenby and Sons; a small quantity of superfine Billiard Table Cloth, Hats from the house of the late Bicknell and Moore, Cockburn's superior Sherry and English Claret from Mr. John Smith.

C. AND P. further beg to inform their constituents, that they are now landing, and will expose at their Shop, on Tuesday next, a varied assortment of Europe shop Goods, of the very best quality, and well meriting attention.

Bombay, 23d Nov., 1833.

MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully begs to acquaint his customers at the Presidency and outstations, that he has received his Commissioned Goods per Ship *Marquis of Hastings,* CAPTAIN CLARKSON, from England, and which are now exposed for sale at his Shop, as follows, vizt:—

Perfumery by Smythe and Bristow, consisting of Lavender Water, Smelling Salts, Pomatum; Brushes, &c. &c. Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery of sorts, Silk and Cotton Braces for Gentlemen, Fancy Stockings, Children's Boots and Gloves of sorts, Children's Books, Beaver Hats by Bicknell and Moore, Children's Coloured Hats with feathers, &c. Milinery, consisting of richly coloured Muslins for Dresses of the newest fashion, Silk Muslins for Dresses, both figured and plain, such as never has been seen before in India, Silk Velvet for Dresses, Satin of all colours and sorts, Broad and Narrow Ribbons of all colours and sorts, Artificial flowers of all kinds; Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Lace Caps (trimmed) &c. Straw, Tuscan, and Silk Bonnets for Ladies, and Children, Edging Lace for Ladies, and Children's Caps, Blonde Lace and Net, Children's French Cambric Caps, Long Frocks, Frock Bodies of sorts, Catgut and Buckram for Willow foundation, Buttons and Studs of all descriptions, and various other articles of the newest fashion, &c. &c.

He has also received an Invoice of Gold Jewellery of the newest fashion for sale on Commission, consisting of Gold Earrings of sorts, single Rings, Necklaces, &c. &c. as also the following articles per *Charles Forbes,* being part of the articles commissioned by him from China consisting of richly figured and plain Gros de Naples, Sarsnets, Grass Cloth, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Crape Gloves, Silk Camblet of different Colours; &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d November, 1833.

A FEW Tickets in the ensuing Calcutta Lottery are for sale at the office of DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, Wadia, at 112 Rupees each.

23d. November, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 23d November, 1833.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,—

Claret from Cunliffee and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ dozen, at Rs. 16 per doz.
Ditto from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Sherry, Amontillado, cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Port, Royal Oporto Company's Wine, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Hock, Growth of Hockheimer, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto ditto, Rudescheimer in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
White Sparkling Champaign in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
Sauterne, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

FOR sale at MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,

Bass' Pale Ale,.......at Rs.	45	per hhd.
Barclay's, do........at "	35	"	do.
Ind and Smith's do....at "	35	"	do.

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

2	Prize of...	100,000	Sa. Rs. each...	2,00,000
1	Do. of...	50,000	" " ...	50,000
2	Do. of...	25,000	" " ...	50,000
2	Do. of...	10,000	" " ...	20,000
4	Do. of...	5000	" " ...	20,000
50	Do. of...	1000	" " ...	50,000
400	Do. of...	125	" " ...	50,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale with Frommurze Sorabjee, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole tickets at each,............	Rs.	115
Half do. do. do..............	"	58
Quarter do. do. do..............	"	29½

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 23d. November, 1833.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 23d November, 1833.

MR. A. MC'AULAY has just received a large investment of Plumber work which he begs to recommend to the Public as being articles made on the most improved principles, and which he will engage to fix on moderate Terms;—

Consisting of house and ship patent water closets, wash-hand basons, and Baths of various descriptions.

Also—Force and hand Pumps, for general use, Bilge suction and Head Pumps for ships, with a general assortment of Brass-work, and every article comprised in the trade of a Plumber.

Orders from outstations addressed to MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO., Cabinet ware room, Church Lane, with a referen[illegible] for payment, will be punctually attende[illegible]

P. S. Also, on the same premise[illegible] posed for sale, a handsome assort[illegible] Bengal Mahe[illegible]

Good dry Godo[illegible] above premises.

Bombay, 23d Nove[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, tha[illegible] GOONATHJEE WITTOJE[illegible] WITTOBA RAGOONATHJEE of [illegible]bay, inhabitants, have contracted [illegible] PURSHOTUMJEE MALLARSETT, [illegible] mortgage all that one moiety or equal h[illegible] part of messuage, tenement, or dwelling House, together with its ground situate at Pallow, without the Fort walls, any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage or inheritable rights, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to the said PURSHOTUMJEE MALLARSETT, in Wittulwaddy, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else, he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 23d. day of November, 1833.

TO BE LET—An upper roomed House situated in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Wight.

For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 23d November, 1833.

TO LET for an office—An apartment in rear of Messrs. Beckwith and Co's., Office, which was formerly occupied as the Civil Pay Office. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 23d November, 1833.

TO BE LET—The well known cool and pleasant House called Camballah, situated on sea side.

Do. do. in Mazagon lately vacated by Dr. WIGHT. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 22d. November, 1833.

TO BE LET—A commodious upper roomed House situated in Meadow Street (late the Courier Office). It has been thoroughly repaired and altered. Is now well adapted for a Merchant's Office or Dwelling House.

Also—A commodious upper roomed House in Military Square, lately occupied by Mr. Simpson, Storekeeper of the Indian Navy.

Also—An upper roomed House in Hummum street, lately occupied by Mr. Morley as an Office, and a large Godown.

Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, opposite the Armenian Church.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list o[illegible] Vessels and their corresponding number[illegible] H. M. service, and the Commercial [illegible] of Great Britain, together with thos[illegible] ing to the Port of Bombay. Pric[illegible]

A CARD.—T. FERRA[illegible] in addition to the [illegible] vertised by him, a [illegible] Straw and Silk B[illegible] sale at his Wa[illegible]

Cardif[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE MOODEE, son and executor of the late HORMUSJEE COONVERJEE MOODEE, has contracted to sell his Garden, together with a Bungalow situate, lying, and being on Breach Candy Road, called the *Redway Cottage*, to JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE WADIA, all persons having any claim, interest, right or title, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same thro' Mr. JAMES PATCH, Attorney at Law, to the said JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therein.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆથી આપીએચએ

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible]CE is h[illegible]en, that SUNKER [illegible]NCY, having contract[illegible]gage, assign over, and give into the [illegible]n of RAMCHUNDERJEE GUN[illegible]T and JUNNARDONJEE RAM[illegible]NDERSETT, his cart called or known [illegible]ae name "*Capoorready*," and all the [illegible]dings and Dwelling Houses thereon [illegible]ding, with their appurtenances, &c. &c. [illegible]ch Property formerly belonged to the [illegible]e BATTA NAIQUEN NANORAYKER, [illegible]d situate without the Town walls of Bombay, close by *Nobiss Tookda*, and leading to the Road of CAWASJEE PATELL'S Tank, in the neighbourhood of the Oart of the late BALLAJEE BHICCAJEE; if any person or persons have any claim, demand, or inheri table right of any nature or kind soever, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to JUGGONATHJEE SUNKERSETT, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom, and the proposed mortgage will be completed.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆથી આપીએચએ

[illegible]

[illegible]2 of the QUARTER [illegible]T. Price, rupees 3.

FRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE & CO. of Forbes street, No. 10, beg to inform their customers and the Public that they have received by the *Marquis of Hastings*, CAPTAIN CLARKSON, the following articles which are now exposed for sale:—

Oilman's stores, vizt. Hams, Berkley & Gloucester cheeses, small and large wafers in boxes, best Camel hair pencils, Sponges, Japan Red and Black Ink, Starch, Isinglass, small percussion and flint pistols, Plated corks, Vermicelly, Genoa Macaroni, Scotch snuff boxes of sorts, Superior Lamb's wool, grey, white and drab Gentlemen's, Ladies, and Children's sock's, stockings and gloves, scarlet, woolen, and cotton Night caps of superior quality, silk and cotton fancy socks, Table and Plate, brushes, Patent Razors in Morroco cases, Penknives of sorts, Ladies scissors, double and single gun flints, Barley sugar in case bottles, a few bottles of Heckson's capital sauces, vizt. Essence of Ham, Anchovey Paste West India Pickles, in small glass bottles of beautiful color, Red and yellow capsicoms, Tomatta sauce, very small white onions in small glass bottles, Carraway seeds, Tapioca Hair Powder, Jamaica Pomatum, Smelling Salts, sets of Tooth Brushes, Shaving and Nail brushes by Smythe and Nephew, Snuff of sorts, by Proctor, Salted Salmon in small jars, Spelling Books, by different authors, Johnson's Dictionaries. Copy books, Young Man's Best Companion, Murray's English Grammar, a few dozens of Harrison's amusing Picture books, of different sorts, for children, Sauces of sorts, Pickles, Barley, Copper tea Kettles, a few superior Gentlemen's and Boy's Hats, a small invoice of haberdashery, currants, Plated bottle stands, shooting and walking shoes by Stunt, a few worked black and Blonde infant's gauze veils, French buckram assorted, Rug needles, colored black worsted, Ingrain brown canvas, a few dozens of habit shirts, white wood stock gloves, and Gentlemen's white Norway and mock gloves.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 rupees per copy.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 23d November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO BUSHIRE AND BUSSORA.

THE Ship CLAIRMONT, F. S. BOLTON, Commander, will be dispatched in all December, has superior accomodation for Passengers. Apply to AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, at his office, in Town.

Nisbet Lane, 23d November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MOCHA AND JUDDAH IN THE RED SEA,

THE fine BARQUE DISCOVERY, G. J. SIMMONS, Commander, will leave this in all December, has good accommodation for Passengers. Apply to AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, at his office, in Town.

Nisbet Lane, 23d November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, J. McKEAN, Commander, 550 Tons, register, will be dispatched on or about 1st. January, has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Capt. McKEAN on board, or at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, AND CO.

Bombay, 22d November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT THE MAURITIUS.

THE fast sailing British built ship PARKFIELD, K. MACAULAY, Commander, on her first voyage from England. This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, is well armed, and will be dispatched on 5th Dec. Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the office of GISBORNE, MENZIES, and CO.

Rampart Row, 23d Nov. 1833.

FOR London. The Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will sail the 1st January. Has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain CLARKSON, at Messrs. REMINGTON and Co's. Office.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain POLLOCK, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 23d November, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W TUCKER, Commander, late of the Lady Raffles, Burthen 500 tons. Will be dispatched 1st January, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. One stern Cabin and two side Cabins disengaged. Apply to Capt. TUCKER, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 23d November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the end of this month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the beginning of January next, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 23d November, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING ON THE MALABAR COAST, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine Ship HERO OF MALOWN, HENRY RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence about the 1st of January; has superior accommodation for passengers; plans of which may be had, and particulars known, by applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO.

Bombay, 23d November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE,

THE Fast sailing ship FRANCES, of 414 Tons, C. HEATH Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be dispatched about 10th December.—Apply to Captain Heath on board, or at the office of ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Fort, 23d Novem[illegible]33.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIU[illegible] TO LINTIN,

THE fast sailing Ship GOOD SUCCESS, WILLIAM DURANT, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant. For freight—Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY. AND CO. or MOTICHUND AMECHUND, Sett.

Bombay, 23d November, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay Castle, 12th November, 1833.

No. 436—Charles Norris, esquire, chief secretary, having returned to the presidency, will resume charge of the duties of secretary to government in the military department.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1833.

No. 437—The following appointment is made—

Ordnance department.

Serjeant major William Cross, to be sub-conductor, *vice* Cullen deceased.—Date of appointment, 18 September, 1833.

No. 438—The furlough to Europe, granted to lieutenant R. Crozier, of the 26th regiment native infantry, under date the 27th September last, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 15th November, 1833.

No. 439—Lieutenant H. Stamford is permitted to relinquish the charge of the ordnance store department at Sholapore, to which he was appointed, as a temporary arrangement, and lieutenant C. Blood is appointed to that duty permanently, in consequence of lieutenant Kirkpatrick having been stationed at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 19th November, 1833.

No 440—The leave of absence to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, granted to lieutenant C. H. Wells, deputy paymaster at Sholapoor, under date the 27th September last, is extended to enable him to rejoin his station, to which he will proceeded fothwith.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble. the Govr in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1833.

Mr. E. B. Mills, collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs for one month, under the provisions of the absentee regulation, preparatory to his departure for Europe.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the reverend William Kew Fletcher [illegible] to be chaplain of Christ's church Bycullah and of Tannah.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th November, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. W. Turner, purser the Indian navy, twelve month's leave of absence, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle; 20th N[illegible], 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Gover[illegible] in Council has been pleased to grant lieut. G. Harvey of the Indian navy, one month's leave of absence on urgent private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Gregor Grant, assistant Judge and session Judge of Surat, one month's leave, to visit Bombay on private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, on Mr. Lumsden's resuming charge of the department.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 28TH JAN. 1834.

1st Race.—The Bombay Cup, value 100 £. the surplus in specie, by a subscription of not less than Rs. 50 each, for all Arab Horses bonâfide property of Subscribers, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes; weight 8st. 4lb.—two miles—Entrance Rs. 100,—to be closed on the 1st Jan. 1834.

2nd Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 400 [illegible] subscriber, P. P. for all Arab Horses that h[illegible] never started upon any course, for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes, weight 8st. 7lb—Heats two miles—3 Subscribers or no Race, to be closed on the 1st January 1834.

3rd Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 P. P. for all Galloways 13hds. 3in. and under, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes, weight for Inches—heats 1 mile—to be closed on the 1st January, 1834.—Winner to be sold for Rs. 700.

SECOND DAY.

1st Race.—A Plate of Rs. 200 from the fund and 5 Gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14hds. carrying 8st. 7lb. Heats 1½ mile and a distance.

2nd Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 P. P. for all Arab Horses that have never won upon any Course, Weight for age, two miles, 3 Subscribers or no Race; to be closed on the 1st January 1834.

3rd. Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 500 each P. P. for Arab Horses that have never started previous to the day of naming (1st March, 1833.) Two miles, weight 8st. 7lb.—3 Subscribers.

4th Race.—A Colt's Plate of Rs. 200 from the fund and Rs. 100 each Subscriber for all Arabs having a colt's tooth in their heads on the 1st January, 1834, weight for age; heats 1½ mile.

THIRD DAY.

1st Race.—The Bombay Subscription Plate of Rs. 500 from the Fund and Rs. 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses weight for a[illegible] Heats two miles; the winner to be sold [illegible] Rs. 1,200.

2nd Race.—A Hack Plate of Rs. 200 [illegible] the Fund and 3 Gold [illegible]hurs each Subscri[illegible] for all Arab Horses; Heat 1½ mile; weig[illegible] 11st.—Gentlemen Riders. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500.

3rd Race.—A Plate of Rs. 200 from Fund and 5 Gold mohurs each Subscriber all Arab Horses, weight for age and inc. Heats two miles, 14hds. and Aged, carry 9st.

FOURTH DAY.

1st Race.—Forbes' Stakes of £ 50 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber for all Horses; Arab Horses 9st. English Horses 9st. 12lb—3 miles. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1500.

2nd Race.—Ladies and Bachelor's Purse for all Arab Horses Rs. ( ) and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber; Heats 2½ miles; weight 8st. 7lb.

3rd Race.—A Pl[illegible]te for Beaten Maiden[illegible] that have never started before 1st Decembe[illegible] 1833, Rs. 200 from the Fund and 10 Gold M[illegible]hurs each Subscriber; Heats 1½ Mile; weig[illegible] 8st.

FIFTH DAY.

1st Race.—The Byculiah Stakes of Rs. [illegible] from the Fund and 10 Gold mohurs each [illegible] scriber for all Arab Horses, weight 8[illegible] Heats 1 mile. The winner of one Race t[illegible] 5lb. extra, of more than one 9st. The [illegible] to be sold for Rs. 600.

2nd Race.—A Gold Cup value two hu[illegible] Guineas presented by W. Newnham E[illegible] the following conditions—for all Arab H[illegible] Entrance Rs. 300 each, 3 miles, to be h[illegible] capped by the Stewards, The Cup to be the property of the Gentleman who may win it at two successive meetings.

3d. Race.—A Plate of Rs. 200 from the Fund and 4 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber for all Galloways 13hds. 3in. and under weight for inches, Heats 1½ mile.

SIXTH DAY.

1st Race.—The Bombay Turf Cup value [illegible] hundred Guineas, according to its condit[illegible] Horses carrying 9st. Heats 2 Miles.

2nd Race.—The Malet Stakes of £ 5[illegible] the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each [illegible] ber, for all Arab Horses, to be ha[illegible] the Stewards.

3d Race—A Pony Plate o[illegible] the Fund and 3 Gold M[illegible] for all Ponies; [illegible] mile.

4th Race.—A [illegible] of the season wh[illegible] any Public Race [illegible] 4 Gold Mohurs [illegible] miles, to be handi[illegible]

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now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to, or reside in, any place or places in such parts of the said territories as were not under the government of the said Company on the ... day of ..., other than the said settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without license from the board of commissioners or the court of directors, or the governor-general in council, or governor or governor in council of any of the presidencies.

... *Places to be declared Open.*—That it shall be ...r the governor-general in council, with th... ...sent and approbation of the said court of ... that purpose obtained, to declare any ...hich were not under the government ...on the said, day of ...'s natural-born subjects, an[d] ...ful for any of his Majesty's ...roceed to, or reside in, or ... places so declared open ...r.

...*ortation.*—Provided, that ... prevent any subjects ...de in the said terri... ...es punishable with ...eing banished or ...f law.

...—That the said ...e regulations for ...licit entrance ...of persons ...

...*ices.*—And ... the biter... ...es will ... ief... ...or... ...ns, ...he ...

for the governor-general in council to make laws or regulations for the extinction of slavery, either entirely or in part, previously to the said ...th day of April, 1837, throughout the said territories or any part of them.

89. *Bishoprick of Calcutta: new Bishops.*—And whereas the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish those, to assign new limits to the diocese, and for constituting two separate and distinct bishopricks, the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta, as their metropolitan, one of such bishopricks to be for the presidency of Fort St. George on the coast of Coromandel, and the other for the presidency and island of Bombay; Be it therefore enacted, that the diocese of the Bishop of Calcutta shall comprise the presidency of Agra by this act created; and that in case it shall please his Majesty to erect and found and constitute one bishoprick for the presidency of Fort St. George, and another for the presidency and island of Bombay, and to nominate bishops under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay, there shall be paid out of the revenues of the presidency of Fort St. George, to the Bishop of Madras the sum of   by the year, at an exchange of eight shillings for the pagoda at Madras; and from and out of the revenues of the presidency and island of Bombay, to the Bishop of Bombay,   by the year, at an exchange of two shillings and three pence for the Bombay rupee.

90 *Salaries, and no Fees.*—That the salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices, and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments or advantages whatsoever.

91 *Bishops' Passage Money.*—That the court of directors shall pay to the bishops appointed to the bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their appointments, the sum of 500*l.* each, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipments and voyage.

92. *Bishops' Functions by Letters Patent.*—Provided that such bishops shall not use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such as may, from time to time, be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, in his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

93 *The King to limit Jurisdiction, &c.*—That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to grant to such bishops respectively, such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the exercise of episcopal functions within the said territories aforesaid, and within any other British colonies or settlements, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the administering holy ceremonies, and for the superintendence and good government of the members of the church establishment therein.

94 *The Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan.*—Provided that the bishop of Calcutta shall be deemed the Metropolitan Bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions as his Majesty shall think necessary to direct; subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and that the bishops of Madras and Bombay shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan, and shall, at their appointments or consecrations, take an oath of obedience to the Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty shall direct.

95. *The King to regulate Admission to Holy Orders.*—That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to repeal alter and vary, as well the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions of the Bishop of Calcutta whether as Bishop or Metropolitan in India, as the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions of the bishop of Madras and Bombay; and to make such rules respecting the admission of persons into the holy orders of deacon and priest, according to the form of ordination used in the united church of England and Ireland, as may by his Majesty be deemed expedient and proper.

96. *Warrants to be countersigned by the President.*—That as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment thereto, the warrant for the bill shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

97. *Bishops' Pensions.*—That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to grant to any bishop of Madras or Bombay, who shall have exercised in the territories, for fifteen years, the office of such bishop, a pension not exceeding   per annum, to be paid quarterly by the Company.

98. *Sum payable in case of death.*—That in case the said bishop of Madras or Bombay shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India for the purpose of taking upon him the office of such bishop, there shall be payable to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sums of money as shall, together with the sums drawn by such bishop, make up the full amount of one year's salary.

99. *Archdeacon or Chaplain's resident to tell for him if made a Bishop.*—Provided that if any archdeacon shall be appointed bishop of either of the dioceses of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such archdeacon shall, for all the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop; and if any person residing any time in the territories as one of the chaplains of the Company shall be appointed to either of the bishopricks, and shall have resided in the territories as such bishop seven years, the period of residence of such person as chaplain shall, for all the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop, in the proportion of three years' residence as such chaplain to two years' residence as such bishop; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any person being or having been a chaplain of the Company, to any benefit he may be entitled to, by virtue of any regulation now in force, nor to prejudice or effect the right of the Company or their court to make, repeal, vary or alter any regulation respecting the chaplains of the Company, or the pay or allowances, pensions, or retirements of chaplains, which the Company or their court may now lawfully make, repeal, vary or alter.

100. *Bishop's residence counts for him, if created Metropolitan.*—That if the bishop of Madras or Bombay be translated to the bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such bishop shall be taken as a residence as bishop of Calcutta.

101. *Ceremony of Consecration.*—Provided that if any person under the degree of a bishop shall be appointed to ...ther of the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay ...o at the time of such appointment shall be resident in ...dia, ...en and in such case it shall and may be lawful ... the Archbishop of Canterbury, when required by his ...sty, to issue a commission to be directed to any two ...e said bishops, authorizing and charging them to ...rm all such requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and ... of a bishop.

... *Expense of visitations.*—That the expense of visi...s to be made by the bishops of Madras and Bombay, ... be paid by the Company out of the territorial re...ues of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bom...y; provided, that no greater sum on account of such ...sitations be at any time issued than shall be defined ... settled by the court of directors, with the approba... of the commissioners.

... *Archdeacon's Salary Nil.*—That no archdeacon ...ter to be appointed for the archdeaconry of Fort ...am in Bengal, Fort St. George, or of Bombay, shall ...e any salary in respect of his archdeaconry.

... *Prospective Vacancies.*—And whereas it is expe... ...rovide for the due qualification of persons to be ...o the civil service of the Company in the said ..., be it enacted, that the governor-general of ... council shall, as soon as may ... day ...very year, transmit to the court of di... ...pective estimate ... of persons ... supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments in the fourth following year; and it shall be lawful for the board of commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the court of directors; and in the month of   in every year, if the estimate shall have been received by the board, and if not, then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the board of commissioners shall certify to the court of directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the Company at Haileybury, in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy, according to estimate; and it shall be lawful for the court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admissions to the college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the board; and if the court of directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the board to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

105. *Additional Students.*—That when any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the college by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the board of commissioners to add in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted, and four to the number of candidates for admission to be nominated by the court in the following year.

106. *Examination of Candidates.*—That the candidate for admission to the college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge, and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the court as students in the college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the board, be supplied.

107. *Constitution of the College.*—That it shall be lawful for the board of commissioners to form such a plan for the constitution, and such rules, regulations, and provisions for the good government of the college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission, and for the examination and qualifications of candidates and students after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; such plan to be submitted to his Majesty in council for his revision and approbation; and when approved shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the board of commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty in council.

108. *Students Classed.*—That as soon as may be after the expiration of three years from the admission of such students, so many as shall have a certificate from the college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the college, and so many as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the presidencies, the students of the list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the establishments they will be appointed.

109. *Appointment of Professors.*—That no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual until approved by the board of commissioners.

110. *Patronage excepted from Controul.*—That every power, authority, and function by this or any other act or acts given to and vested in the court of directors shall be deemed subject to such controul of the board of commissioners as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

111. *The Company's Title.*—That whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the united Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and the said United Company may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the India Company.

112. *St. Helena vested in the Crown.*—That the island of St. Helena and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever in the said island, and all stores and property thereon, fit or used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, his heirs, and successors; and the said island shall be governed by such orders as his Majesty in council shall issue in that behalf.

113. *Commencement of the Act.*—That this act shall commence and take effect from its passing, so far as to authorise the appointment of prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governor, members of council, or other officers under the provisions herein contained, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the 12th day of April, next.—*Atlas, July 7.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 10.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER BILL.

Mr. C. GRANT moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said that he felt himself bound to express his objection to the principle of the bill in the present stage. When the East India Company possessed the monopoly of the trade with India, there might have been some reason for giving them also political and territorial jurisdiction in that country: but, now that they were deprived of that monopoly, there was no justification for continuing to them political power. The ground upon which it was proposed to continue this powers to them was, as he understood it, this—that India had surprisingly improved under the wise administration of the company. It was admitted on all hands, that if it were to be now, for the first time, proposed to deliver over India to the jurisdiction of a company of merchants, the proposition would not for a moment be listened to; but the arrangement was excused on the ground that it grew out of an already established order of things. He would endeavour to prove that the political and territorial administration of India Company had been more disastrous to the natives of India than the company's administration of their trading affairs had been to themselves. The proofs which the company had furnished of their incapacity to manage their own affairs ought to induce the house to pause before they delivered over to them the administration of India for 20 years longer. The hon. member quoted a passage from Mr. Rickard's work in India, in which it was stated that the company traded in commodities which they obtained without purchasing, and sold in the market where they had no competition. Under such circumstances, one would have been justified in anticipating that the wealth of the company would have rivalled the riches of Crœsus, but no one could have dreamed that they would have been reduced to poverty. Yet this was the case. The total political and territorial debt of the company was 68,000,000l., and after setting off their assets, taken at their own valuation, the deficiency was 24,000,000l. The history of the World did not present such another instance of utter incompetency on the part of a mercantile body to manage their affairs, so as to produce a profit. This was not because there were not able men in the company for there were numbers; but because the administrative body was too numerous, because they were too distant from the scene of their government, and because they were negligent of that economy which was essential to the success of all commercial undertakings. The error of the government plan, with respect to India, was that it did not deprive the company of the territorial sovereignty of India. The hon. member then proceeded to instance some examples of the ill-management which, he contended, had been exercised by the company in regard to the political affairs of India, One system adopted by the company he strongly deprecated—he alluded to the system of taxation in India. In the view he took of this subject he was completely borne out by the petitions which had been presented to the house against that system. What did the company impose? They imposed 50 per cent. of taxation on the gross produce of the country. This amount of assessment the East India Company claimed as their due. But at least four-tenths of the profits of the cultivation of the land India was consumed in the expense of the process of cultivation so that only one miserable tenth was allowed to be retained by the cultivators of the soil. In corroboration of this position, he was supported by the authority of Mr. Rickards. This was the Mahomedan system of taxation retained by the present government of India. But what did the latter rulers impose in addition to the taxation in the gross? After exacting the former amount of 50 per cent. on the gross produce, they taxed the individual trees upon the different estates—nay, extended their fiscal enactments to the implements used in husbandry, even to the very bullocks which were employed in the draught of goods. Thus in addition to the Mahometan system, the present Christian government of India—the enlightened Christian government—had formed other and more vexatious plans of taxation. Though he was ready to bear testimony to the high character and gentlemanly feelings of the directors as a body, he yet insisted that the system they acted upon was opposed to the real interests of India. The very farmers to avoid the oppressive burden of taxation, which was imposed upon them by the judicious policy of their rulers, had in many instances which had come to his (Mr. Buckingham's) knowledge thrown up their farms in despair and emigrated to Mysore. Nay, the owners of land had abandoned their rightful possessions in consequence of the high assessment which was imposed upon them by the present government of India. In fact, this system was carried to such an excess that the natives were known to have adopted the saying, "You have taken all but our skins, take them also." Even rice, which was the chief product of India, was taxed by the company 1,000 per cent. The hon. member then proceeded to stigmatize the present mode of administering the law in the provinces of India. In the provincial courts of justice, young men attached to the company, well read, he had no doubt, in English, and perhaps moderately well in Asiatic literature, were appointed as judges. But how ridiculous was this, for the language in use in those courts was, generally speaking, the Persian which was almost totally unknown to those who were appointed to preside as judges. What was the consequence of this arrangement? Why, that justice was shamefully sold, and the pundits or interpreters were frequently the only benefiters in the dispensation of justice. Justice was, in fact, put up to auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder. Then in referring to the taxation imposed on religion in India, he would avow that the Christian government of India upheld idolatry for the purpose of making it a source of gain. This systematic plan of levying money on religious belief was in no instance more conspicuous than in the case of the Juggernaut pilgrimages, and encouragement was held out to the priests to increase the number of these pilgrimages by an artful process of assessment, at the very time when the missionaries here were calling aloud for an increased number of Christian bishops in India. (Hear.) The state of India was a damning proof of the misgovernment of the company, and of the mad impolicy of continuing its management in their hands. Here was a country fertile almost beyond credibility, in resources actually producing nothing, with a soil of 800,000 cultivated acres, and which, under proper management, might be made to consume 100,000,000*l.* of British exports; and yet was as much obnoxious to Mr. Burke's memorable sarcasms as when he uttered them. If, said Mr. Burke, the government of England in India ceased, so little had it been bettered by the subjection, that there would be no more traces of civilization than if it was held under a government of ouran-outangs. (Hear, hear.) He therefore felt he did not ask too much in calling upon them to delay a measure which went to perpetuate the sway of a company whose past government had been productive of so much mischief, and therefore ventured to move as an amendment—"That the confiding the political administration of our East India possessions, with the interests of 100,000,000 of people, to the direction of a joint stock company, and taxing the natives of those countries for the payment of the dividends of a mercantile concern, to the constantly-varying holders of East India stock, is a question involving too many important considerations to be hastily decided on, more especially for so long a term as 20 years; and that as the other business of th... session is already more than sufficie... occupy the whole time and attention ... gislature to bring it to a satisfactor... it is expedient that a short bill ... the opening of the China ... 1834, and that all the ... may be thought desirable ... of India should be def...

Mr. HUME said th... ...ye of all that th... yet that thoug... session would be... to throw the who... of India upon the com... Control and Parliament sh... He heartily approved of ... present bill, namely, the s... of merchant and sovereign, ... the trade of the East ... government of India had ... it could not therefore be ... the present measure shou... from anomalous provisions; ... he was free to admit th... made the most favourable ... circumstances permitted. ... present arrangement betwe... and the East India Compa... best that might be made, ... moment to be rejected. ... duct of the company and ... many of the charges broug... and with respect to patronage, ... were some circumstances which cou... ed with advantage, yet the parties gener... employed were of a description far superior to those in any of the colonies under the immediate control of the Crown. He admitted that the change in the mode of electing directors was *pro tanto* a benefit; but he hoped that a diminution of their numbers might take place, and that also an arrangement might be entered into, by which it would be competent to the government, if the present bill did not succeed, to take the government into their own hands within a shorter period than ten years. With respect to the China trade, he did not think that English capital and speculation had as yet had a fair trial, in consequence of the existence of the company's monopoly. Upon the whole he was inclined to give his support to the government plan, and, instead of postponing it, he thought the best plan would be consider it from day to day, until the whole matter was settled. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. WHITMORE said he entirely approved of the opening of the China trade, as well as the disunion which was about to take place, with respect to the East India Company, of the characters of sovereigns and merchants. He was also of opinion that the law commission would be productive of much good. He anticipated that the result of the labours of the commission would be the removal of all those anomalies which at present existed in the law of India. This improvement in the state of the law would have the effect of encouraging the settlement of Europeans, which circumstances would prove the greatest blessing t... that country. The house would not be ... prised that, entertaining this opinion, he ... regret any enactment having for it... place a limitation to the holdi... by Europeans. He was free ... he greatly doubted the pro... ing the government of Ind... directors of the East I... believed the house ... pared for so gre... nistering Indi... away the ... therefo... Hi...

thought that it ought not to be allowed to exist for so long a period as 20 years. (Hear.) His hon. friend had stated that company had received in shape of annuity more than they were entitled to; for he contended that their commercial assets would purchase as a great an annuity as that which was offered them. The correctness of this statement he was very much inclined to doubt. Indeed, he believed that if the commercial assets were converted into money, there would be found to exist a considerable deficiency; and from the great rise which had taken place in India stock, the public at large seemed to be of opinion that the company had made a good bargain. (Hear, hear.) Their great object, however, was the happiness of the people of India; and he trusted that they were about to commence an era which would be marked by increased prosperity to the natives of that vast empire, and a great addition to the commerce and trade of Europe. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACAULAY thought that the tone which the debate had assumed, both in that house and elsewhere, relieved him from the necessity of discussing the question of the China trade; for he believed not a single voice had been raised for the maintenance of the existing monopoly. He thought, too, there would exist as little difference of opinion with respect to the propriety of not permitting the East India Company to continue to trade in competition with private merchants. If they continued in that trade, without exclusive privileges, they could not be expected to employ any portion of its profits for the benefit of the Indian revenue. It was only in consideration of the monopoly they enjoyed that they had hitherto consented to apply a part of the money they derived from that monopoly to promote the advantage of India. The government, then, having resolved to withdraw the company altogether from the trade, the question arose how were they to separate the commercial property from the territorial property? The company possessed great property, and owed great debt. How much of that property, and how much of that debt, belonged to the great trading company at Canton, and how much to the government at Calcutta? To solve this question the assistance of the ablest accountants was obtained but the difficulties were too great for any accountant to solve, because they were not arithmetical difficulties, and arose from the union of a commercial and political character in one body. The gentlemen opposite seemed to have been easy to have [illegible] ing up to the company [illegible] was not that hon. [illegible] rty might be in a [illegible] g to terri- [illegible] itory; [illegible] belong to com- [illegible] the government [illegible] hon. gentlemen, he [illegible] ave advised them to [illegible] the subject, for he be- [illegible] ld contend that the max- [illegible] could apply to a company [illegible] who were governors [illegible] subjects in another. [illegible] ljudicate on the subject, [illegible] ed a compromise, which [illegible] n the one hand for being [illegible] territory, and on the other [illegible] rable to commerce. The [illegible] him had instanced the [illegible] dia stock as a proof that [illegible] greatly in favour of the [illegible] ot, however, a fair argu- [illegible] e of that stock was not [illegible] as some time previous to [illegible] question of the renewal [illegible] t even supposing that the [illegible] e advantage of the company, [illegible] rden of 100,000*l.* was imposed [illegible] n addition to the 22,000,000*l.* now [illegible] by that country; yet, if the Parliament provided for it a good government, they would do infinitely more good than if they had saved 3,000,000*l.* upon the bargain, and given India vicious institutions. (Hear, hear.) The question next to consider was, whether it was desirable to continue the company as the organ of the government of India? He thought it was. In considering this question His Majesty's ministers had a most difficult problem to solve; they had to give a good government to a people to whom they could not give a free country. In such a case as that it was incumbent upon us to proceed with caution, and even with timidity, and to be certain that we had firm ground before us even before we ventured to plant our foot, advancing as we were, in the dark. Some things, however, he could clearly discern, even amidst the gloom by which they were surrounded; and one of them was this—that the government of India ought to be divided between two bodies, one appointed by the Crown, and the other independent of it. That the house, constituted even as it was at present, could ever be a check on the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown in India, was proved to be impossible by the empty state of the benches at the present moment. The house had neither the time, nor the knowledge, nor the inclination to attend to an Indian budget, or to the statement of Indian extravagance, or the discussion of Indian local grievances. A broken head in Coldbath-fields [illegible] greater interest in that house than [illegible] ished battles in India ever would ex- [illegible] oud cries of "Hear.") That was not [illegible] peech, but a literal description of [illegible] were called upon for proof of [illegible] to a circumstance which [illegible] collection of the house— [illegible] ight hon. friend the [illegible] Control brought for- [illegible] for the future [illegible] ot as many [illegible] ed upon [illegible] n, es- [illegible] on

the exercise of the prerogative in India, it became necessary to consider in what way that check should be provided. Now, we have another body at present exercising that check—that body is the East India Company, and the question therefore resolved itself into this—"Shall we discard it?" True it was that it was an anomaly that the East India Company, which differed little in its constitution from the Merchant Tailor's Company, the London Dock Company, or any other trading company, should be intrusted with the government of a vast empire, should enjoy a large share of its patronage, should have the command of an immense army, and the disposal of an immense revenue, and should exercise supreme dominion over a population exceeding in amount the population of Great Britain, and France, and Spain, and Italy united. But what form of government could you have for India which was not an omalous? Our very empire in the east was anamonaly, and the least part of the anomaly was, that its affairs were governed by a body which was in itself anomalous. Now, if we discard the East India Company, what substitute were we prepared to adopt in its stead? He had heard other substitues proposed, but all of them appeared to him to be equally anomalous, and some of them were far more objectionable than what it was now proposed to us to discard. What we wanted was a body indepedent of the Crown; the East India Company was such a body. Whether it had acted rightly or wrongly, it had always acted upon views of Indian policy alone. During the various times of excitement which had occurred since his entrance into public life, it had always been neutral amid the clash of contending English parties. No man could say whether the East India Company was for Catholic emancipation or against it, or whether it supported parliamentary reform or opposed it. But its merits in India were not of that negative character, and in spite of the various attacks made by the hon. member for Sheffield upon its fiscal, its commercial, its military, and its legislative policy in India, it was still deserving of the admiration and gratitude of the country. The hon. member then proceeded in a train of great eloquence, for which we regret that we have no room, to defend the East Indian Company from the charges brought against it by Mr. Buckingham. True, there might be many grievances and heavy taxation in India; but that was not the fair mode of examining the merits of the company's government. To see what the company had [illegible] tlemen ought to [illegible] had done, hon. gen- [illegible] contrast the state of India as [illegible] company found it with the state of India as the company had made it. The company found the Mogul Empire, like the Roman Empire after the death of Theodosius, perishing under its own vices,—like the Roman Emperor at Ravenna, the Great Mogul was surrounded in his palace by all the empty pageantry, without the power or government. Society was in a state of chaos, every adventurer who could collect a troop of horse might aspire to a throne, whilst the people endured the worst of human sufferings under bands of plunderers, who took from them all that the exactions of their nabobs left, or under nabobs, who took from them all that the rapacity of plunderers spared. Now, however, peace and order were restored, and there was safety at least for life and property. He acknowledged that the career of the East India Company at its outset was checkered with guilt and crime. Acts of oppression and tyranny appeared but too frequently in its early history; but as soon as the company applied itself to legislation for its subjects, those acts were stopped, and the errors of its former government were corrected. It was true that some measures which had been dictated by the most benevolent feelings had not produced all the beneficial effects which had been anticipated. India still suffered from heavy taxation and from bad laws; and he believed that in those parts of Hindostan which were united to us by subsidiary alliance the worst vices and the direct oppression of oriental despotism prevailed in uncontrolled vigour. In the present condition of India, however, he saw many grounds for entertaining sanguine hopes of its future amelioration under the auspices of the company. It had already established order where disorder formerly prevalied, and introduced fixed government where all was before confusion and anarchy. He looked back for many years, and found no trace of the oppressions which formerly existed. He found peace maintained, faith kept with feeble states, confidence infused into suspicious neighbours, the horrors of war mitigated by the spirit of European chivalry; and some instances of mercy displayed to native chieftains who had endeavoured to subvert the power which pardoned them, that would have done honour to a Titus or an Aurelian. He looked at the civil servants of the company, and saw them endowed with all the capacity of their predecessors, but unstained with any of their guilt. To the great, but not altogether blameless, names of Clive and Hastings, he could now oppose the unblemished reputation of a Monro and an Elphinstone. He looked whith pride to their honourable poverty, maintained among all the strong temptations of oriental luxury and unbridled power. He rejoiced to see his countrymen, after directing hostile armies in the field, and deciding on the offers of competing Sovereigns returning to their homes with nothing more than a competency to render their decline of life happy and comfortable. Seeing all this resulting from the administration of the East India Company, was he to discard that body entirely? He said—no. He was not so superstitiously wedded to ancient institutions as to reject all innovation merely because it was innovation; but he thought that before be adopted the innovation, the innovator was bound to show that it was an improvement. He therefore, contended that those who wished to discard the East India Company should prove that the council which they proposed to establish in its stead would be more honest, and able, and intelligent, than the present Court of Directors. He likewise maintained that of late their patronage had been very judiciously exercised; but even supposing that such were not the case, the plan to be adopted for the future would secure the appointment of officers well-qualified to discharge the duties of their respective stations. The directors might select four candidates for any office in their gift; but then those four candidates must submit to an inquiry into their merits by certain examiners appointed by the Board of Control, and whichever of them the examiners declared to be the greatest proficient in the subjects on which they were all examined was to be entitled to the office in question. After stating the advantages of this plan the hon. member adverted to that part of the biil by which the proprietors of East India Stock were made creditors of the East India territory. They would thus have an interest in stopping the rigour and tyranny of their local officers as soon as ever it was brought under their notice, and they would thus feel the effects of the misgovernment of India in the effects which it would produce upon their own domestic establishments. He next proceeded to show that the free admission of Englishmen into the interior of Hindostan would be productive of advantage to the natives, from the greater communication which it would produce between both. He admitted, however, that there was some danger in this plan, arising out of the probability that the new comers speaking the language and bearing the complexion of the dominant nation in India, would consider themselves as a superior caste, and thus tram[illegible] genous classes of the country. [illegible] arbitrary power of deportation k[illegible] peans in India in awe. The arbit[illegible] deportation was now abolished: [illegible] came necessary, unless we mean [illegible] the east to be at the mercy of e[illegible] ropean, to place them all under [illegible] which the supreme court had sa[illegible] general government of Hindost[illegible] intended that the Europeans [illegible] have any domination over the [illegible] had al[illegible] fenced from the di[illegible] and [illegible] said that we should [illegible] a new caste to treat all the others as Pariahs. It was intended to give the supreme court the same power to legislate for Europeans as for Hindoos. The supreme court had been greatly improved. The supreme government being armed with supreme legislative power, would have the assistance of a supreme legislative commission. The hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to argue that a code of laws was most necessary for India, and that nothing would be more easy than the establishment of such a code in the present state of India. Such a code was peculiarly necessary in questions respecting slaves, the adjudications in which seemed to have been guided by no fixed rule, but were rather the result of the feelings of the individuals by whom they were made. For instance, in the cases of some of the dancing girls who ran away from their masters, one judge before whom such a case might be brought would decide that the girl should return to her master, and another, in a similar case, would order her to be set at liberty to go where she pleased. Now it was of the utmost importance that uniformity should be established in the legal decisions in India as far as possible. The rule should be uniformity where they could have it—diversity where they must have it—but in all cases certainty. A code could best be given by such a government as ours in India—a paternal and enlightened despotism. One part of the proposed plan was most important in the effect which it would have on the natives in the share which it opened to them in civil and military appointments under the government of India. It was intended that they should be eligible to such employment without any reference to religious difference. (Hear, here.) Nothing, he contended, could be more absurd than to reject the services of natives, in other respects qualified for such employment, merely on account of their religious opinions. The only way in which such exclusion could be fully effected would be by the barbarous policy of keeping them ignorant, and governing them with harshness and injustice. The only ground on which such a barbarous policy could for an instance be defended, would be the fear that if natives of India were so improved in civilization as to be fitted for offices of government, they might soon become independent of us; but he would contend that it would be much more to our advantage that India should be independent of us and well governed, than that she should be ill-governed and continue subject to us. She would be, in the latter case, too barbarous to judge of the benefit of dealing in our manufactures, or too poor to purchase them. England, however, was too sensible of what she owed to her own character and of what was due to the people of India, to adopt the odious policy of keeping men ignorant in order to make them submissive. By giving them equal advantages with Europeans, they might be taught the value of European institutions. Whether the day would arrive when they might be led to demand such institution for themselves, he would not say, but whether they should or should not, the advice of Indian civilization would be the triumph of our arts, our institutions, our litetature, and our laws. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. W. WYNN said, that in much of what had fallen from the hon. and learned member who has just sat down, he fully concurred though there were many points with reference to the bill in which he differed from him. He agreed, in the propriety of making the native of India eligible to offices under the government of that country. Indeed he did not think that they could hope to carry on the government of India unless such a plan had been adopted. But though he admitted that there were parts of this measure which ought to be decided in the present session, there were others which were of a nature to require much more mature deliberation and which ought not to be introduced at the period of a session when time for such deliberation could not be afforded. It had been admi[illegible] on former occasions, when the house [illegible] to legislate respecting the East Indi[illegible] that it would be most impol[illegible] such important business on th[illegible] tion. The bill now before [illegible] matter enough to be th[illegible] He fully agreed with gen[illegible] opinion that the represe[illegible] afford a sufficient check [illegible] and that the best ch[illegible] vidual responsibilit[illegible] anxious, with a [illegible] bility, diminish [illegible] it attached. H[illegible] ence proved) t[illegible] be safely a[illegible] respect to t[illegible] verse from [illegible] crease t[illegible] reduc[illegible] geth[illegible] sion[illegible] int[illegible] s[illegible] one when the people of this country would be entirely disembarassed from the control and monopoly of that company? The monopoly which they possessed in salt and opium should cease with the passing of this bill. He trusted that those and other objectionable details of the measure would be remedied in committee. It was to be regretted that there was nothing in the bill to correct the abuses incidental to the existing system of titles to landed property in India; on the contrary, the present measure went to continue those exactions which had been hitherto levied on the occupiers of land in India, and which so materially interfered with the enterprise of the inhabitants, and with the improved cultivation of the soil in that country They might depend upon it that they never would effect substantial good for India until they erected the occupiers of the soil into substantial proprietors, instead of being as they now were, mere tenants at will.

Mr. TODD was understood to disapprove of the clause for the abolition of slavery in India it being unaccompanied with that which the inhabitants of India had a right to claim, namely, an equalization of the duties upon their natives products. The hon. member proceeded to make some further observations, but he was totally inaudible in the gallery.

An hon. MEMBER said, that he agreed with the hon. and learned member for Dublin in the opinion that means should be taken by this bill to establish a secure possession of the soil to the occupiers of the land in India, as being the only way to promote the wealth and prosperity of that country.

Mr. R. WALLACE begged to express his almost unqualified approbation of the measures which had been brought forward by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. EWART said that he also felt it his duty, as the representative of a great commercial constituency, to express the great satisfaction which the general tenour of this measure had afforded him. He agreed, however, with the hon. Gentleman opposite, that if they abolished slavery in India, they should give to the people of India an equalization of duties with those imposed upon the rest of their fellow subjects, and that they should receive from them the natural products of their soil (sugar and coffee) upon the same terms that such productions were imported from other quarters of the globe. He concurred with the hon. member for Dublin in thinking that the bargain which had been driven by the East India Company with the government had been too hard a one for the public. He regretted that the monopoly of salt was not to be abolished Within the last three years his constituents had exported 340,000 tons of that commodity, which proved how injurious the monopoly of such an article by the East India Company must be to the people of India in enhancing its price, and how necessary it was to give them the benefit of a free trade in it.

Mr. C. GRANT, in replying, said he would advert very briefly to some of the suggestions which had been offered in the course of this debate. Before doing so, he could not avoid expressing his sympathy with the general feelings of the house with regard to the splendid and statesmanlike speech of his hon. and learned friend the member for Leeds. The manner in which his measures had been received by the house had afforded him the greatest possible satisfaction. He owed his thanks to many hon. members, who in expressing their opinions on

the measure, had done so with the utmost liberality and indulgence, and it was a source of no small gratification to His Majesty's government [illegible] as regarded the general leading principles of the measure, the house acquiesced in and approved of it. (Hear, hear.) Observations had been made applying to many of the details of of the bill, in which he should not now enter, as a more fitting opportunity would arise for discussing them in committee. If one circumstance more that another could give him satisfaction it was, that the main principle of this bill, had received the approbation of the house, and that the house was now legislating for India and the people of India on the great and just principle, that in doing so the interests of the people of India should be principally consulted, and that all other interests of wealth, of commerce, and revenue, should be as nothing compared with the paramount obligation imposed upon us of promoting the welfare and prosperity of that great empire, which Providence had placed in our hands. (Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend (Mr. Wynn) had objected that there was a deficiency of Indian revenue to the extent of 800,000*l*. He (Mr. Grant) had stated in his speech that in 1834 he expected there would be a surplus of 198,000*l*. But he could make out, for the lateness of the hour, that when all the arrangements were completed, and the assets were realized, there would be a surplus of between 300,000*l*. and 400,000*l*. Of the great principles, the creation of a fourth [illegible]ency, and the arming the Governor-General with extraordinary powers, neither was [illegible] From the year 1808, to the latest period, the ablest servants of the company, in a succession of documents, had shown the necessity of a new power in the upper provinces, which, from its character and climate, and the lightoned spirit of its inhabitants, required a peculiar protection. The state of these provinces had been disgraceful to the government of the country. For a considerable period the high spirit of the people had been depressed, their ancient insitutions had been violated there had been no sufficient control, and it was generally felt that this state of things resulted, not from any defect on the part of the governor general, but from the want of local inspection, owing to the distance [illegible] of the provinces from the seat of government. The circumstance of their being about to admit British-born subjects into the interior of India was an additional argument for this change, and for the giving additional powers to the Governor-General. The western provinces constituted that part of India where the presence of Europeans was peculiarly needed; but unless the government on the spot was armed with power to protect the natives, he could not conceive the possibility of admitting Europeans there. The arming the Governor-General with additional powers of control and legislation connected itself, therefore, with the present crisis. It was objected, however, that, by making the Governor-General supreme, there would be a unity which would tend to systematic uniformity. But he did not perceive why unity should produce a system of uniformity, which, he admitted, was objectionable; he required only uniformity of design and policy. The present change gave to the Governor-General a machinery: but he must have power to put that machinery in motion; and that was his reason for giving him an addition to his council. He conceived that it was necessary to retain the power of deportation. Convinced as he was of the necessity of admitting Europeans to India, he would not consent to remove a single restriction on their admission, unless it was consistent with the interest of the natives. Provide for their protection and then throw open wide the doors of those magnificent regions, and admit British subjects there—not as aliens, not as culprits, but as friends. In spite of the differences between the two people, in spite of the difference of their religions, there was a sympathy which he was persuaded would unite them, and he looked forward with hope and eagerness to the rich harvest of blessings which he trusted would flow from the present measure (Hear.)

Mr. R. C. FERGUSSON considered himself, with respect to the details of the bill, to be perfectly unfettered. There could, he thought, be no objection to the erection of a fourth presidency; but with regard to the additional powers to be given to the Governor-General, there might be some danger, lest the salutary power of the other presidencies should be weakened by it.

In answer to a question form Sir R. INGLIS,

Mr. GRANT said that he would move that the bill be committed on Friday morning, and that the committee should sit from day to day.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Mr. C. GRANT moved the resumption of the consideration of this bill in committee.

The house accordingly went into committee on the bill, and the debate on Mr. Hume's amendment (for which see the report of the morning proceedings) was then continued.

Mr. [illegible]NELL said, that as the house had come to consider the happiness of the people of India,—and this opinion was expressed in the debates at the India-house, during 12 or 14 days of the most tedious debating,—it ought not to tie itself to a promise of renewing the charter for a longer period than 16 years. He was unable to perceive the grounds of objection to this proposition, because it was admitted on all hands the East India Company were to derive no [illegible]e from the duration of the charter.

Mr. FERGUSSON hoped the house would not shorten the period proposed by ministers, [illegible] duration of the company's charter, [illegible]was but fair to allow the company sufficient time to secure the territorial government of India, since from the surplus of the territorial revenue their dividends were to be paid. He insisted on this the more especially, because the company had given up a large amount of property on the occasion of the renewal.

Mr. EWART thought that as short a time as possible for the duration of the charter ought to be fixed by Parliament.

Sir H. VERNEY said a few words which were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. HARDY said that the amendment did not absolutely restrict the duration of the charter to 10 years, since, after that period was terminated, two years' notice was still requisite before the charter could expire. In his opinion this 12 years was a proper time to restrict it to.

Lord SANDON was understood to oppose the amendment, on the ground that unless sufficient time were afforded the company, they could not be expected to effect these extensive and expensive changes essential to the permanent improvement of India.

Mr. HUME maintained that the same argument would justify their extending the duration of Parliament to 14 or 20 years. The question was simply one of responsibility. If they wished to hold the company responsible for the exercise of their sovereign power, they must limit the duration of the possession of that power to the shortest period consistent with its efficiency.

The committee then divided—

For the amendment.... ...	27
Against it.... ...	76
Majority...	49

Mr. MARJORIBANKS begged leave to call the attention of the committee to the effect which the resolution that deferred the opening of the China trade to British shipping till the 22d of April, 1834, would have on British commerce. The effect of this would be, the throwing the whole China trade, for some five months, into the hands of foreigners, for the company's vessels cleared out from China in the month of January. The report on the China trade acts, which contained that resolution, stood so low down on the orders of the day, that he feared it could not be brought in at an hour early enough for a full discussion, he therefore [illegible] gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) hoped the right hon. gent[illegible] would bring it up at an early hour, [illegible]ssible.

The 3d clause was then agreed to. The 4th was post[illegible]

Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were agreed to, after the adoption of some verbal amendments.

On the 11th clause being read,

Mr. HUME said he saw no reason for extending the term of the proprietor's annuity to so long a period as 40 years.

Mr. C. GRANT said that the proposed term was part of the agreement with the company, and he was unwilling to alter it without sufficient reasons.

The clause was then adopted.

Clauses 12 to 16, inclusive, were then agreed to.

On the 17th clause being read,

Mr. HUME said that the government of India could never be properly administered while the members of the Board of Control continued subject to removal on every change in the government of this country. He suggested the propriety of making the appointment of a certain number of the commissioners permanent.

Mr. WYNN thought that the appointment of a vice-president, receiving a salary, and bound to constant attendance to the business of the board, would be productive of great advantage.

Sir R. INGLIS objected to a large number of the commissioners being fixed permanently in their places; but he thought that one of the secretaries ought to be a permanent officer,

Mr. C. GRANT said that the question respecting the permanency of the officers of the Board of Control was not so easily settled as the hon. member for Middlesex supposed; because the president of that board was changed with every administration, and he might, if the other members were rendered permanent officers, find himself thwarted, instead of assisted, in the performance of his duty, by having colleagues with whom he could not agree in opinion. Even if permanency could be so effected, it would not be so great an advantage as the gentleman imagined for the officers at head of the different departments into which the board was divided were in general very able, and efficient, and intelligent men. He was happy to pay this tribute of just praise to the officers at the head of the different departments over which he presided.

Mr. C. WYNN had great pleasure in being able to add his testimony to the very high character of the different officers connected with the Board of Control. No public office was better filled, or conducted more advantageously for the public service.

Mr. R. GRANT observed, that if the subordinate members of the Board of Control were to be made permanent, they might, upon a change of administration, if inclined to factious opposition, outvote the president on every question.

After a few words from Mr. C. Fergusson and Mr. Robinson, the clause was agreed to. So too were the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d clauses without opposition.

On the 24th clause being proposed, which gives to the proprietors the right of voting by attorney in the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. C. WYNN asked for an explan[illegible] grounds of this clause, and of the [illegible] to be produced by it.

Mr. C. GRANT replied, that [illegible] that the number of proprietors elected the Court of Directors was a very small number, and completely under the control of that body. The effect of this alteration would be to extend the constituency by enabling proprietors who resided at a distance to vote by attorney.

Mr. C. FERGUSSON admitted the hardship of proprietors having to come such a distance as from Scotland to London to vote in the election of directors, as was the case in his own election, and at their own expense too, for none of them would allow their expenses to be paid; but though he admitted this, he did not think the effect of this clause would be greatly to extend the constituency of the directors, for most of the proprietors in England would attend, and few of those who would be at the trouble of sending an authority to have their vote given by attorney.

An hon. MEMBER objected to the clause, as, from the way in which it now stood in the bill, it might authorize the vote of a man actually dead; for instance, a man might die between the time of sending his power to vote by attorney and the tendering of that vote.

After a few words from Mr. Buckingham and another hon. Member,

Mr. MACAULAY said that the same objection might be raised in any case where a vote was was given by proxy; for instance, a peer voting for the representative peers of Scotland or Ireland might send in his list, and die before it was tendered as his vote, but unless his death was known at the place of voting at the time of the putting in of the list, his vote would be good. It was only two nights ago, in the other house, that the proxy of a noble lord was used, but it happened that the noble lord had expired before the proxy was tendered as a vote.

After a few words from Sir R. P. Inglis, Mr. C. W. Wynn, and Mr. Lyall, the 24th clause was agreed to.

The other clauses, from the 24th to the 34th inclusive (with the exception of the 26th, which was postponed), were after a short discussion, agreed to with some verbal amendments.

The 35th and 36th clauses were agreed to with verbal amendments.

On the 37th clause,

Mr. C. FERGUSSON recommended that the presidencies of Bombay and Madras should be allowed to remain unaltered, and that the new establishment at Agra might be rendered a presidency inferior in point of rank to them. If Bombay and Madras were [illegible]ced in the way proposed by the bill, no persons of proper character and qualifications would accept of the governorship of those places. Be objected to the whole of India, being placed under one supreme governor, unassisted in his functions by the governors of the presidencies.

Mr. R. GRANT thought it right that all the presidencies should be subordinate to one supreme government, which being at present fixed at Calcutta, could not conveniently be changed in locality. He should be sorry to imagine that the presidencies would be placed in such a situation under this bill as to render the acceptance of their direction by persons of weight and character at all problematical. It was proposed to make the three presidencies equal in point of rank, and he had no doubt that competent persons would be found to act as governors. The bill was so framed as to leave it open for future discussion whether the subordinate governments in India should have counsels or not attached to them. He would therefore suggest that that point should not be brought into discussion now. It was absolutely necessary to enlarge the council of the Governor-General, and to give it more comprehensive powers, in order to relieve him in some degree from a load of business which was too much to be imposed on any one individual.

Mr. C. FERGUSSON maintained that one of the enacting clauses of the bill constituted the subordinate governors without councils.

Mr. WYNN said that the house should know distinctly what sort of a council the Governor-General should have, and how it was to be constitued.

Mr. HUME complained that the committee was consuming its time in useless discussion, for they were left unacquainted with the very point they were disputing about, namely, the establishment of concils attached to the subordinate governments. The intentions of the government should be distinctly stated on that subject.

Mr. R. GRANT said that the whole of the plan of His Majesty's government was embodied in the bill now before the committee, and the government contemplated no change that was not distinctly specified in that measure. As he had already mentioned, two points (one of them relating to the establishment of councils conected with the subordinate governments,) had been left open for future discussion, to be settled according to the discretion and judgment of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control.

Sir R. INGLIS concurred with the hon. member for Kirkcubright in thinking that the geographic extent of the Indian possessions of this country was far too great to justify the reposing of their government ie any single individual.

Mr. HUME was of opinion that the government of each Presidency ought to be kept distinct and separate.

Mr. C. WYNN thought it would be confiding too large a power in the Board of Control, or in the directors of the Ea[illegible]ompany, to intrust them with the [illegible] of the council in any [illegible]

The house then resumed, and the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

TIMES,—JULY 11.

With great regret we annouce the death of Lord Dover: if length of days were to be commensurate with personal merit, his life would have been one of no ordinary duration. Amiable and exemplary in all his private relations, an upright, zealous, and intrepid supporter of his political opinions, he will long he regretted by his family and his party. Add to this his elegant accomplishments as a man of society, and his various and extensive attainments as a man of letters, and it would be difficult to find in the whole range of English gentry and nobility a personage who will be so severely missed. He possessed in his family, and fortune, and character, every motive which can make life desirable: but he had discharged his various duties, both domestic and social, so conscientiously and honourably, that, short as his life has been, it has been long enough to establish a reputation which there are few men, past or present, who having lived to the greatest age would not be proud to enjoy.

JULY 19.

We adverted yesterday to the observations made in the House of Commons the previous evening regarding the distribution of the Deccan prize-money. Mr. Warburton, who last year took an active part in procuring a rehearing of this question before the Privy Council, pronounced justly on Wednesday night that the case was full of "irregularities and enormities."

Though the papers moved for by Mr. Warburton are, we believe, *all* already in the hands of the public, we shall wait for their appearance in an official form before we make any further remarks.

PARIS, TUESDAY,—JULY 16.

In the official part of yesterday's *Moniteur* you will find a table showing the product of the indirect taxes for the first half-year of 1833, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1832. An increase of about 11,000,000 of francs appears by this table to have occurred [illegible] the present year. This circumstance ough[illegible] have raised prices of the French fund[illegible] so far from it, they under[illegible] yesterday pression, from which they recovered [illegible] difficulty to-day. The cause of this [illegible] impulse taken by the public securities [illegible] traced solely to the state of public affairs on yo[illegible] side of the Channel. The decline in the pric[illegible] of the English funds on Saturday—the threa[illegible]ened collision between your two Houses of Par[illegible]liament—the extreme instability of your Ministry, rendered more apparent every da[illegible] the language and forebodings of your publ[illegible] press, have all concurred in depressing the sp[illegible]rits of your politicians, and in bringing a greate[illegible] number of sellers than of buyers to our money-market. Lord Granville left Paris for London yesterday morning. His Lordship's departure was sudden, and his family remains behind. The necessary inference is, that his vote is required for Wednesday's debate, and afterwards for the discussions in the committee relative to the Irish Church Bill, should that bill be suffered by the house to proceed so far.

The construction put upon the motives of Lord Granville's journey to London contributes as much as the circumstances above stated, in inducing people here to believe that your Ministry stands on a more uncertain footing than it has done till now, and in raising the fear that a Tory administration may at last be formed. Few persons in this country are sufficiently acquainted with the state of the public mind in England, in and out of the House of Commons, to see how impossible it would be for any set of Tories to remain at the head of affairs for any length of time, and it seems to be generally assumed that if a Tory administration were so hateful as to stand no chance of securing public confidence and the support of the House of Commons, the long-talked of and only remaining alternative—viz., a numerous creation of liberal Peers, must have been resorted to without hesitation.

The *Constitutionnel* of this day says that a French corps of observation, 20,000 strong, is about to be formed on the frontiers of Spain, in consequence of an increased disposition in the Cabinet of Madrid to take up the cause of Don Miguel. There is, I think, reason to believe that this statement is not quite correct. The letters from Madrid, written by persons who have access to the best information, all say that the Spanish Government will take no part in the quarrel between the two brothers. There were till now two reasons for its resolution to remain neutral. The first was, the fear of displeasing England and France; and the second, want of money to pay the expenses of an expedition. To these there seems to be added a new one—the protracted stay of Don Carlos in Portugal; and his frequent and confidential communication with Miguel have, it is said, given serious umbrage to the Court of Madrid. Don Carlos had not left Portugal when last heard of; and, contrary to the wishes intimated to him by Ferdinand, had not any intention of immediately embarking for Italy.

PARIS.—JULY 23.

The Turkey post has brought lett[illegible] Constantinople to the 26th ult. T[illegible] corps had not yet embarked, [illegible] they would leave befor[illegible] month. Sir Ru[illegible] the Dardan[illegible]

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wrote to Lord Ponsonby, requesting his Lordship's advice as to whether he should proceed up the Straits or remain where he was. The Pacha commanding the fortifications at the Dardanelles meanwhile intimated to Sir Pulteney that he could not suffer any English ships of war to go up without a special permit from the Porte. This permit, it would seem, has been refused. The Porte foresaw the possibility of a collision between the English fleet and that of an ally whom it had called to its aid. By allowing the English fleet to go up to Constantinople, an inducement would be necessarily held out to the French fleet to do the same. The danger would, in that case, be considerably increased, for it was notorious that the English and French fleets in the Archipelago had orders to act in concert, as circumstances might suggest. Lord Ponsonby wrote to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, that he was of opinion that no attempt should, under all circumstances, be made to force the passage, and the English squadron, therefore, remained at anchor at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The French squadron, under the orders of Admiral Hugon, was still in the Gulph of Smyrna, where, most probably, Sir Pulteney Malcolm would soon proceed. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, who had been some days in Constantinople as a traveller, was received with great distinction and cordiality by the Sultan. He was on the point of leaving for Smyrna, where his Brother, the King of Greece, had appointed to meet him. His Grecian Majesty had gone to Smyrna in the English frigate Madagascar.

MISCELLANEA.

A SUMMER EVENING AND NIGHT IN SWEDEN.—Evening now closed upon us, unaccompanied however with that dusk so pleasing and grateful to the eye overpowered by the burning glare of the day. The contrast between a summer evening in Sweden and England is sufficiently striking. In the latter, the busy hum of the country gradually subsiding, the barking of the village cur mingled with the noisy gambols of the children upon the green, are borne by the gale upon the listening stranger in the sweet notes of peace and harmony, till the grey vest of night spreads around and closes the scene. In the former, the sun reluctantly quits the horizon at eleven o'clock, his lingering rays even at the hour of midnight throw a streak of crim- light across the heavens, and impart a tinge to the landscape, a dead silence and creation reposes in the absence of Even in the small hamlets thinly through the immense forests, at a hour of the evening no traces of in- appear. The ploughman's whistle, lowing of the herds, and the deep tone of evening curfew, so enchantingly described by our bard Gray, in his exquisite and well-known Elegy in a Country Church-yard, are unheard; and not a sound strikes upon the ear, perchance the distant tone of the lute, own by some Swedish peasant-boy to collect wandering cows. The whispering breeze, creeping through the dark pine forest, sighs in melancholy accents sweet as the Æolian lyre, and fills the mind with the softest emotions; while the eye, darting between the tall straight trunks rising in quick succession, conjures up amid the surrounding gloom the flitting forms of fancy. Thus for a short time eve's pensive hour gidles silently on, undisturbed and unenjoyed by man, who, wrapt in sleep, thinks only of preparing himself for the toils of the coming day. At one o'clock the animal creation returns to life, and the singing of various birds announces the approach of morn. A deep blush now spreads along the heavens, and shortly afterwards the fiery orb of the sun shoots aloft, and gilds the mingled landscape of mountain, lake and forest, while the rolling mists of night slowly retreat at his presence. Thus, during the fleeting months of northern summer, the sun in the higher latitudes keeps circling constantly round the horizon, and darkness is unknown. To this unceasing day continued night however soon succeeds; the extreme of heat is followed by that of cold; and in the absence of the meridian sun, the moon, during two of her quarters, rises high in the heavens, never setting; while the increasing brilliancy of the constellations, and darting fires of the Aurora Borealis, rushing through the firmament, light up the skies, and compensate the inhabitants of those frozen regions for the loss of the day.—*Sir Arthur de Brooke's Travels in Sweden, &c.*

ELEPHANT.—It is only within these last thirty years that the elephants of India and Africa have been compared with one another, and found to be as different in species as the sheep is from the goat, or the horse from the ass. The size and habits of both these quadrupeds are nearly the same, but they differ by many external marks which are easily recognizable. The ears of the African elephant are much larger, for instance, than those of the Indian; in the latter case they are of a moderate size; in the former they are quite enormous, and cover the whole shoulder of the animal. The tusks of the African elephant are in general larger than those of the Indian, particularly in the females. The white ridges of enamel which mark the crowns of the molar teeth are lozenge-shaped in the one, and run in irregular, wavy, parallel lines across the surface of the tooth in the other; and, finally, the Asiatic elephant has five hoofs on the fore feet and four on the hind, whilst the African has only four on the fore feet and three on the hind.

These characters may be verified upon of the present article, perhaps the of this huge quadruped e and which we belie of the African

in England. In fact, from our intimate relation with India, we see the Asiatic species brought home almost daily; but, since the time of the Ptolemies, no nation has had sufficient enterprise to domesticate the African elephant or to apply it to the purposes of war; though the Egyptians of that period, and, before their time, the Carthaginians and Numidians, used them for that purpose exactly as the Asiatic species is at present used in the East.

It even appears probable that they bred in a domestic state among these people, a fact which has never been witnessed in modern days. According to the testimony of Pliny and other ancient writers, they were formerly abundant in the forests of Barbary and Manritania; at present, however, they are only found to the south of the Great Desert; but the enormous quantities of ivory which are annually brought to Europe from the interior of Africa, announce the countless multitudes of them which must exist in these remote and unexplored countries. Formerly they were found within the boundaries of the Cape colony, but have been so much hunted of late years that they have retired beyond the frontiers, and are only to be found at present to the west of the Great Fish River, which separates the European settlements from Cafferland.—*South African Com. Advertiser, August* 31.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—The Indians now remaining within the territory of the United States consist of at least 400,000 persons. There does not seem to be any accurate census of the number, but I have not seen them any where rated at a number exceeding 600,000, or under 400,000. Of this number, about 75,000, consisting of tribes called Cherokees, Creeks, Chikasaws, and Choctaws are in possession of separate territories in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, &c. The Cherokees are the most civilized of those tribes; their population consists of about 15,000 persons, inhabiting a very fine country, of about five millions of acres, in which there are extensive and fertile plains, well watered, in a healthly climate, with a lofty range of hills stretching across the country. The Cherokees are essentially a civilized people. Each family has its little farm, and derives at least a part of its support from agriculture or some other branch of civilized industry. There are planters and farmers, tradespeople and mechanies. They have corn fields and orchards, looms and work shops, schools and churches, and orderly institutions

In 182 , when the population of the Cherokees was 15,569 persons, it included 1,277 negroes; and there were in the nation 18 schools, 36 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 762 looms, 2486 spinning wheels, 172 waggons 2923 ploughs, 7683, horses, 22,531 black cattle, 46,732 swine, 2516 sheeps, 430 goats, 62 blacksmith's shops, &c: and there are in the nation several public roads and ferries, and turnpikes. The climate is healthy, and the winters mild. The soil produces maize, cotton tobacco, wheat, oats, indigo, sweet and Irish potatoes. The natives carry on considerable trade with the adjoining states, and some of them export cotton to New Orleans. Apple and peach orchards are common, and gardens well cultivated. Butter and cheese are the produce of their dairies. There are many houses of public entertainment kept by the natives. Numerous and flourishing villages are seen in every section of the country. Cotton and woollen cloths and blankets are everywhere. Almost every family in the nation produces cotton for its own consumption. Nearly all the nation are natives Cherokees. A printing press has been established for several years, and a newspaper in the English and Cherokee languages, has been successfully carried on. This paper, called *Cherokee Phœnix*, is written entirely by a Cherokee, a young man under 30. It had been surmised that he was assisted by a white man, on which he put the following notice in the paper:—"No white man has anything to do with the management of our paper. No other person, whether white or red, besides the editor, has written from the commencement of the *Phœnix* half a column of matter which has appeared under the editorial head." New Echota is the seat of Government of the Cherokees. The provisions of the constitution are placed under six heads, subdivided into sections. The trial by jury is in full operation. The right of suffrage is universal. All free made citizens, who have attained the age of eighteen years, are entitled to vote at public elections.—*Stuart's Work on America.*

LUXURY OF WEALTHY STATES.—As for the effeminizing effects that have been attributed to additional luxury, which has been charged with causing a decay of national energy, mental and bodily, no such results appear traceable to any such cause. Xenophon, indeed, attributes the degeneracy of the Persians to the inroads of luxury which was carried, he says, to such a pitch of effeminacy, that they even adopted the use of gloves to protect their hands. We probably have gone as much beyond them, in respect of the common style of living among us, as they beyond their rude forefathers, yet, it will hardly be maintained, that this nation displays, in the employments either of war or peace less bodily or mental energy than our Saxon ancestors. In bodily st been ascertained by accura periments, that civilized perior to savages; a and those who l inferior in thi more appr deed, in tion of is be lif

greater part of that over-proportion of infirm persons among us, compared for instance, with the North American Indians, owe not their infirmity, but their life, to the difference between our habits and theirs.—*Dr. Whateley's Introductory Lectures on Political Economy.*

THE VALUE OF MARRIED MEN.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, Mamma," replied the provident nymph; "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was."—*World of Fashion.*

MAGNIFICENT EFFECT OF A FOREST ON FIRE.—The exploring party in the boats ascended the stream of the Mapoota very slowly, as the tides were not felt a few miles from the vessel, and the current being at this season much increased by the freshness, became on the second day so strong that it was with great difficulty they made any progress; so that they were five days ascending forty miles, which occupied only one to return. Their progress was, in addition, materially obstructed by hippopotami and alligators, which were extremely numerous. One of the former attacked Mr. Tudor's boat tore a piece out of her gunwale. Numerous wild geese were seen daily, and the evening mess was often much improved by their presence. On the forth day a young alligator was shot, and the fish was eaten with much satisfaction by the party, who pronounced it quite equal to turtle. They were so much annoyed by mosquitoes, the howling of wild beast, and the grunting, bellowing, and snorting of the hippopotami, that they got but little rest after their daily labours. Their camps were generally fixed on the right bank of the river, in the territories of Mapoota, where they were frequently visited by the natives. To make place for their huts, they were in the habit of setting fire to the long grass, which, being dry, burnt readily to some distance; but the last evening of their ascent, they were surprised and rather alarmed at perceiving the flames extend to a neighbouring forest. Mr. Hood's description may convey an idea of this scene. He says. "the burning grass was rapidly consumed, and we were about pitching our tents as usual, when the flames suddenly a of the fore spread in the direction west; another moment and it was on fire; first the underwood, then the branches, and lastly, the ponderous trunk enveloped in one sheet of flame and smoke; the noise was terrific, as the cracking embers fell to the ground, while fiery sparks and brands were spreading the devouring element in all directions. The birds and numerous animals that had so long inhabited this impenetrable solitude undisturbed, were wildly screaming forth their terror, as, in their efforts to escape they fell suffocated by the smoke into the consuming mass. We looked at one another in silent wonder, not unmixed with dread; the wild flame was let loose; it was spreading with uncontrolable fury, and we actually shuddered as we gazed upon the destruction we had made. The earth, sky, and the water all seemed kindled into flame. Our little power had produced this mighty work; but who could stop it? We felt our insignificance; and knew that One could arrest its burning course, and upon Him we inwardly called with wonder and devotion. Such an event as this is of rare occurrence, and one that few men have seen, and none have been able to describe. It is almost too much for the eye to contemplate; the feelings become subdued by the terrific grandeur of the scene. It was like a universal conflagation; all round was fire: red flames glowed from earth to heaven! I cannot describe what I suffered, for it was a painful sensation thus to gaze directly on the power of the Almighty. Both were his work; he had made the forest and the fire for the benefit of his creatures; used with the wisdom he has given them, they are their chief blessings, but thus thrown thoughtless and carelessly together by impious man, they become a consuming curse, devouring all in their burning wrath. We had no opportunity of learning the extent of this conflagration, as we were that night obliged to pitch our tents on the opposite side of the river."—*Captain Owen's Narrative.*

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.—Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, seemed to anticipate that his reign would be short, and he was determined that it should be a merry one. His revels at the Palace of Cassel equalled, and probably surpassed, those of any other crowned head in Europe; Great Britain, as Elliston would say, included. A gentleman, with whom I was acquainted arrived at the palace, bringing despatches from the grand army. He was dressed in the uniform of a French colonel, and the sentinels, of course, allowed him to enter without difficulty; he proceeded through several apartments, in which the servants were dancing, drinking, or playing at cards; he, at length, came to a large room, the door of which was par bouts of laughter echoed from peeped through the aperture, rch, almost in a stateof nudity , playing all sorts of wild ll his might, and holding r damsel whom he had just presented some nymph or e immortals, she was not dless attire. My friend withdraw. On the fol- the king, who scold- into the room. "We tle fun," said the mo- eities, to get rid of hea- equently visit our territo- ansformed ourselves into ; my saloon was Mount eities were playing at blind-man's buff.—*Anecdotes of a Detenu, in Monthly Magazine.*

DERANGEMENTS OF THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGE FROM INJURY TO THE BRAIN.—An officer received the thrust of a sword immediately above the eye. From that period he could scarcely recollect the names of his dearest friends. The other powers were not enfeebled. A young man at Marseilles was wounded by a foil above the eyebrow. The injury totally destroyed his recollection of the names of his most intimate acquaintances: even that of his father. Baron Larrey submitted to Dr. Gall the history of an individual, in whom the broken point of a similar instrument had penetrated, from below the internal canthus of one eye, through the cribriform process of the ethmoid bone, into the anterior lobe of the brain, resisting on the orbital plate of the other eye. Hemorrhage and paralysis were the immediate effects, and were succeeded by the extinction of vision, taste, and smell. The hearing was imperfect on the side principally injured. The voice was likewise lost. The senses gradually returned, and the patient was able to speak; but he could no longer affix the proper names to objects, though the perception of their qualities remained unaffected. He recollected clearly the person, figure, and features of M. Larrey, and recognised him at once; but, notwithstanding this, he could not recal his name, but designated him Monsieur Chose.—*Article in the Lancet, by W. A. F. Browne, Surg*

In the Arches Court, on Tuesday, Sir Nicholl gave judgment against the validity the marriage, alleged to have been solem in March 1821, between Mr. R. W. Swift and Miss Kelly. The parties had met in Italy and the young lady being under age and attached to Mr. Swift, the latter obtained a licence from the Catholic Church in Rome for their marriage, upon the representation that both of them had abjured the Anglican heresy and were anxious to be received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Sir John decided that this abjuration was a mockery, and that their *conversion* was not real; which it was necessary it should be, in order to render the marriage valid according to the law of Rome. Mr. Swift had also asserted, and attempted to prove, that the marriage had been consummated by cohabitation. This, however, was strenuously denied by Miss Kelly, and disbelieved by the Judge. His main reason, however, for deciding against the marriage, was that there did not seem to be good evidence that the parties were real converts to the Catholic faith. Miss Kelly thought that she was signing a promise of marriage, when it was really an abjuration of the Protestant faith which she was putting her hand to. It is said that an appeal against the decree will be carried to the Lords. Miss Kelly was only nineteen at the time of the alleged marriage, and is heiress to a large fortune.—*Spectator.*

Sir John Key is reported to have obtained the Government and East India contracts for the supply of paper.

THE WEST INDIES.—The accounts from the Leeward Islands are of the most gloomy and alarming description. The negroes have manifested a spirit of insubordination. They understand they are to be free, and they say they will no longer work. Proclamations have been issued by the governors, and the storm is about to burst. The resident proprietors indignantly disclaim the authority of the gentlemen in England who have ventured, as they say, "to bargain for the sale of their properties and the sacrifice of their constitutional rights." They complain of the indifference which, in their opinion, has been evinced towards them and of the little desire shown to consult their interests or preserve their rights. Resolutions of a very strong nature have been adopted, and a communication opened, to which all the colonies are parties.—*Morning Post.—Atlas, July 7.*

The French King has ratified the convention made between the Postmaster-General of this country and the Director-General of the Posts of France for establishing a daily estafette between London and Paris, instead of only four days a week, and for the return of mis-directed letters. The Post-Office steam-packet will, according to this arrangement, sail daily and from Dover and Calais; and even on Sundays the French letter-bag will be transmitted from Calais.

ROYAL MEETING.—An interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, which is to take place at the beginning of next month, in Bohemia, is chiefly for the purpose, as we hear, of making the necessary arrangements respecting the affairs of Poland, that the organization and administration of the ancient Polish provinces in the several states may be regulated, if not exactly on the same footing (which might be impossible), yet on similar principles.

Among the *on-dits* of the passing hour is a very current story that an M. P. connected with Devonshire, who, it is said, has been more regular frequenter of the purlieus of St. James's Street, and other miscalled fashionable neighbourhoods in the Metropolis, than of the famed old chapel of St. Stephen's, has been fleeced by the more knowing visitors of these hells to a very large amount, ranging, according to busy rumours, from 70,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* It is also added by the intervention of relatives the matter has been arranged.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the Pr by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Church-lane, where all communications the EDITOR, are received.